

Chapter 13

Cultural Resources

Only sections or other elements of Chapter 13 revised for the Final EIS are included here. These changed sections combined with the unchanged sections of Chapter 13 in the Draft EIS constitute Chapter 13 of the Final EIS. Please see the introduction to the “Changes Made in the Draft EIS in Response to Comments” section for a full explanation.

The following changed elements of Chapter 13 are presented on the indicated pages. All other elements of Chapter 13 remain unchanged from the Draft EIS. Please consult the Draft EIS for those elements.

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13.1.1 Relevant Regulations

Federal Laws

Federal laws, regulations, agency-specific directives, and Executive Orders require a consideration of cultural resources in federal undertakings. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, its subsequent amendments, and Executive Order 11593 require that federal agencies consider the effects of a federal undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Section 106 requires federal agency coordination with the SHPO and appropriate tribes.

State Laws

The State of Washington protects cultural resources, including Indian graves and archaeological sites. State laws include Chapter 27.44 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), Indian Graves and Records, and Chapter 27.53 of the RCW, Archaeological Sites and Resources.

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) (RCW Chapter 197-11) requires that state and local agencies evaluate and mitigate the impacts of their actions on cultural resources. SEPA requires that significant properties, including properties listed in or eligible for the Washington Heritage Register, be given consideration when actions have the potential to affect them.

Local Regulations

King County has passed ordinances that govern management of archaeological sites and historic buildings and structures in unincorporated areas. The City of Carnation has passed similar ordinances to address archeological sites and historic buildings and structures within the city limits.

The King County Historic Preservation Program (HPP) administers incentive programs, conducts environmental review, maintains King County's historic resource inventory and archaeological sensitivity model, and manages the King County Landmark Program. The King County HPP also reviews development proposals located on or adjacent to historic resources listed in the King County Historic Resources Inventory (HRI). The HRI includes districts, objects, cultural landscapes, and other historic sites in addition to archaeological sites, historic buildings, and historic structures.

The City of Carnation Municipal Code (CMC) adopts by reference SEPA provisions as outlined above. Section 14.04.210 of the CMC establishes the City's policy to "preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage." CMC 15.96 Historic Preservation and Downtown Design specifically addresses historic preservation. Under CMC 15.96 King County Landmarks and Heritage Commission is designated and empowered to act as the Landmarks Commission for the City.

Table 13–1. Inventoried Historic Properties in the Carnation Vicinity

Historic Property or Structure	Address or Location	Listing Status
Andrew and Bergette Hjertoos Farm, 1907 (house), 1910 (barn)	31523 NE 40th Street	Washington Heritage Register, National Register, and Register of King County Landmarks
Adair Farm)	27929 NE 100th St.	Washington Heritage Register and National Register
David and Martha Entwistle's House, 1912	32021 Entwistle Street	Washington Heritage Register, National Register, and Register of City of Carnation Landmarks
Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall (Eagles Hall) No. 148, 1895	3940 Tolt Avenue	Washington Heritage Register, National Register, and Register of City of Carnation Landmarks
Stossel Bridge (Carnation Farm Road Bridge), 1951	NE Carnation Farm Road / Snoqualmie River crossing	Washington Heritage Register, eligible for National Register, and Register of King County Landmarks
Commercial Hotel, 1913	31933 W. Rutherford Street	Register of City of Carnation Landmarks
Great Northern Boarding House, 1918	31619 Commercial Street	Not listed; local historical significance
William and Eugenia Lord House, 1911	Northeast corner of NE 40th Street and Tolt Avenue	Not listed; local historical significance
James and Sarah Davis House, 1900 (original); remodeled 1946 and 1986)	Southwest corner of King Street and Entwistle Street	Not listed; local historical significance
Tolt River Outfitters (originally Tolt State Bank), 1911	Southwest corner of Tolt Avenue and Entwistle Street	Not listed; local historical significance
St. Anthony Catholic Church, 1914	Southeast corner of E. Blanche Street and E. McKinley Street	Not listed; local historical significance
Snoqualmie Valley Trail-Tolt Trestle	Snoqualmie Valley Trail crossing of Tolt River	Not listed; local historical significance

Sources: Washington Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 2003; King County, 2000; Tolt Historical Society, 1991; LAAS, 2004.

13.3 Cumulative Impacts

If construction activities for the treatment facility were to coincide with other local construction projects such as the City's wastewater collection system, there is a potential for construction activities to cumulatively impact historical resources during the 2006 to 2007 construction period. The City of Carnation will conduct a separate SEPA environmental review process for the local sewer collection system. This review will include cultural and historic resources.

Also, the establishment of wastewater treatment services could result in the City of Carnation's Comprehensive Land Use Plan being more fully implemented, resulting in an increase in new construction activity. Increased development pressure to convert properties to new uses and changes in property values could have an impact on both cultural and historic resources.

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